

(From the Presbeterian.)
A NAME.
BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.
Let us make be a name, lest me be scottered abroad.
[Generis.

Make to the self a name, Not with the breath of clay, Which, like the broken hollow reed,

Which, like the arms and the both sight itself away;
Not with the fame that vaults
The tyrant on his throne,
And hurls its stigma on the soul
That God vouchsafes to own.

Make to thyself a name, Not such as wealth can weave. Whose warp is but a thread of Gold

That dazzles to deceive; Not with the tiuts of Love Form out it letters fair; That seroll within thy hand shall fade, Like him who plac'd it there.

Make to thyself a name,
Not in the sculptur'd sisle;
The marble oft betrays its trest,
Like Egypt's lofty pile;
But ask of Him who quell'd
Of Death, the victor-strife,
To write it on the blood-bought page

Of everlasting life.

## FOREIGN.

(From the New Orleans Louisianian of May 15)
INTERESTING FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO. We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for a copy of the following interesting letter from the city of Mexof the following interesting letter from the city of Mexico. The writer expresses a warm, but just indignation at the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the faithless and barbarous Mexicans—having been an eye witness of many of the outrages to which he alludes, his indignation is quite natural, although he expresses it in language which, to those at a distance, may seem intermetate. Our government certainly has been too temperate. Our government certainly has been too lenient to a fault. It is no apology to allege the weakness of Mexico as a reason for not inflicing upon her the chastisement which she has merited from the United States. Justice is the first of wirtues-mercy holds an inferior rank. In the present case a just redress of the wrongs of our own citizens, if exacted and enforced from Mexico years ago, would have been better for that power than a prolonged and feeble negociation, which has operated as an encourage-ment to the continuance and repetition of insults, and must inevitably lead to a crisis in which our government will be compelled to do that which might have been more easily and honorably done at first.

We received this letter on Monday evening, but unfortunately too late to admit its insertion in yesterday

"CITY OF MEXICO, April 29, 1839. "My Dear Sir-Your letter of the 30th ult , which its inclosure, was received on the 10th instant, for which, I

return you my grateful acknowledgments. "You inform me that Judge Ellis has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Mexico, and that I may expect him soon. This is joyful news, so far as my private wishes are concerned; but for our country. men, whose grievances have been suffered too long to remain unredressed, I cannot but feel, in common with all Americans, acquainted with these things, extremely mortified; for if our own Government expects that the claim of our fellow citizens upon this country will ever be liquidated by pacific means, it will be disappointed. Must we then believe that the delay of atonement for their manifold wrongs is to be interminable? Negocia-tion is a futile and absurd way of bringing the Mexicans to a sense of justice-experience has amply proved it to be so. Nothing but the strong arm of power be so. Nothing but the strong arm of power will effect that object. Indulgence is attributed to timidity—for bearance is construed into inability to punish them—

They deserve neither the one nor the other. So far from this system being of any avail to convince them of what they owe to justice and the rights of civilized nations, spoliation, rapine and murder have been repeated over and over again upon the property and lives of our countries. trymen, under the eyes and with the connivance of the authorities of Mexico. Do you think impunity can possibly have any other effect than to excite them to repeat these outrages? After so many fruitless attempts to ob tain justice by negociation, is it not farcical to send an embassy hither at this time?

"Our government has so long turned a deaf ear to the of our countrymen, that they are tired out, and deem it useless to renew them, and thus the Mexicans are led to think that we are abandoned to their tender mercies, that they have only to inflict whatever in juries they please, and we are bound to suffer without remonstrance. If we appeal to this government for protection, they tell us to apply to the judiciary-the judiciary, to whose department the subject really appertains, is composed of men who are totally irresponsible, and leagued with the unbridled robbers and assassins - who, by, are no worse than the villainous judges, whose cision from these judges in the case of an outrage committed by their cut-throat countrymen upon a foreigner however glaring the proofs may be, and we are obliged to submit in silence. Our own government is well apprised of these things-and yet it looks on with as much spathy as if it were under no obligation to give protection to American citizens.
"But there are some Americans who are determined

to make these things known to the nation, and to let their country see with what indifference the rights of her n Mexico are regarded, and whether the blame attaches to the legislative or executive agents; whoever is in fault, he ought to be held up to public reprehension.

"The affairs of this capital go on as you might expect they would under the guidance of President Santa Ana. few liberal journals told too many truths of the past and the present for the sensitive nerves of that worthy and on the 8th instant, his Excellency issued a decree for their suppression—an outrage upon the liberty of the press which was directly contrary to the fundamental laws of the country. Mr. Lebrejs, the menister of the interior, refused to sanction this tyrannical decree, and he was forced to resign. Mr. Iturbide, the "official mayor," subscribed this death warrant of the independent presses. Mr. Veremende, the editor of the "Voto had previously been thrust into the dangeons of the holy inquisition. The decree forbids, under the severest penalties, the expression of opinions derogatory to church, state or military establishment. To detect and bring to light all violations of this most arbitrary enactment of the tyrant's will, a rigid system of espionage is set in motion, and wo to the hapless "heretic" lips are not kept scaled.

His Excellency has taken under his especial guardianship, the hacienda and all its arteries, and the minister of the treasury is not permitted to pay out one clace without his consent.
"I hear that Congress is in a state of great excite

ment, in consequence of an order given by acting Pre-sident Santa Ana, directing the military commandants of the departments to seize, without ceremony, all the funds accruing from the revenue of those departments, thereby assuming absolute power for himself and his mandarins. The Congress begins to think this measure an unconstitutional assumption of power. Print ed sheets are thrown about the streets almost every night, in which Santa Ana and his adherents are deed in the strongest language, as military despots and tyrants.

"It is reported that Mexia is within twenty leagues of Puebla, with one hundred and fifty mules loaded with arms and ammunition, twelve pieces of artillery, some of them large, and two thousand five hundred men.-It is thought by some that he will make a dash upon this city, in which case he might capture it with much

"An express arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, with despatches from Admiral Baudin, claiming from this government compensation for property lost by the burning of the customhouse there, belonging to the French citizens. It is also said, that he demanded satisfaction for the abuse heaped upon him and his govern-ment by the Diario del Gobierno, stating that as the President has power to stop other presses by which he himself is abused, he certainly has power to do the same thing by a press which is under his immediate direction

Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

LONDON, April 18th The scandal, touching the case of Lady Flora Hastings, and the correspondence addressed by her mother, the Dowager Marchioness of Bastings, to the Queen and Lord Melbourne, together with the Premier's reply, and the indignant rejoinder of the Marquis of Hastings, are sgitating the town almost as much as the ministerial crisis. You are aware that certain parties in the Court accused Lady Flora of being enciente, and Bir James Clarke, the Queen's physician, after an examination, declared that she was so. The Marchioness of Tavistock, and Lady Portman communicated this information to her Majesty, who ordered Lady Flora never to appear in her presence again. Lady Flora refused to quit the Palace, but threw herself at the feet of the Duchess of Kent, declared her entire innocence, and invited the most rigid examination. Sir Benjamin Brodie and Sir Charles Clarke were appointed to this delicate investigation, and, after their professional scrutiny had taken place, they unhesitatingly signed a pertificate declaring the accussion to be unfounded, and her ladyship most spotless. The Duchess addressed a powerful and indignant letter to the Queen, communicating this result, and her Majesty immediately sent for Lady Flora, who on that day dined and went to the the atre with Victoria. Lady Flora enclosed the certificate to her brother, who obtained an interview with the Premier, but to no effect, as his lordship po poohed all idea of redress by jocosely saying, "It is but a mere squabble among the women." Though the Duchess of Kent had ordered Sir James Clarke never

her example, and Sir James continued to attend upon her Majesty, as if nothing had transpired. The family of Lady Flora, feeling that Sir James had prostituted his professional character to serve the purposes of malice, desired that he should be removed from the Court, as well as those ladies with whom the scandal originated; but, at all events, Sir James. This not having been complied with, Lady Flora's mother addressed a long and indignant remonstrance to the Queen, through Lord Melbourne, who, after lecturing the downger upon the improper style of her letter, con veyed to her the Queen's regret at the occurrence, and the mode of reparation which the Court had adopted. -This produced an angry letter from the Marchioness, who demanded the rem val of Sir James, which the Pren let rete sed, declaring it unprecedented ' The Marquis then winds up the correspondence, with severe language towards Lord Melbourne, and a threat of a prosecution Thus, for the present, with the exception of the discussons in the papers, the affair terminates.

It is rumored that, in the course of the summer, the Queen will visit Belgium, on a visit to her uncle Leopold and his consort Her Majesty has never been upon the Continent, and I do not think that she is likely to go there, at least during the present summer. You are aware that the Sovereign cannot leave Great Britain, without the consent of Parliament, when it is her or his intention to visit foreign dominions.

I was glad to perceive the Dutchess of Kent, the other evening, with the Queen at the Opera, and I sincerely hope that they are now reconciled. They have been for many months asundered, though residing in the same house, never having appeared in public together, except on Sundays at the Chapel Royal.

At the Printers' Pension Society's Anniversary din-ner, on the 17th, the Earl of Durham presided, and on returning thanks for his health having been proposed, he admitted that he had great pleasure "in coming out of that retirement in which he had felt it necessary to remain, in fulfilment of his pledge to the people of nada; that he would suffer no other English or extra- present under its consideration." neous interest to interfere with his determination to make the cause of the people of Canada (the cause dearest to his heart) fully known in all its bearings to the the sympathy and support of the Anox-country were entitled the sympathy and support of the Anox-country when who remained behind, and he trusted that there was that virtue in the people and Parliament of England, to justify the hope, that a short time only would elapse, before their fellow countrymen in Canada, would be secured in their rights—and in possession of such peace, as to make it a matter of perfect indifference to them, however much The: they were misrepresented and maligned by other na-

The further consideration of the arguments of Mr.

presented to that venerable philanthropist, Thomas speech was admirable and profound, and in every way Clarkson. It had been conferred by an unamimous vote, and the good old man returned thanks in a brief but feeling address. A bust of this real Christian is to adorn the Council Chamber.

the Old Bailey for having had engraved fac similes of the principles, and contended that if a liberal ministry could not be had, it would be much better to have a liberal opposition. He declared that he should vote for the orisions; but his counsel having raised a point in his favor, it was reserved for the consideration of the 15 judges, who, however, were of opinion that the conviction was Hannon then put in a statement, and after it had been read by the clerk, he was adjudged to 10 years'

transportation. The trial of Mr. Francis Hastings Mednurst, the young man who stabbed his fellow pupil, took place on the 13th. He was charged on the Coroner's warrant for the wilful murder of Joseph Alsop; but the jury convicted him of manslaughter. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment in Coldath Field's Prison. This left is encoding the most sentence of the most sentenc ail is considered one of the most severely regulated in

Coleridge's "Devil's Walk:"

"He went to Coldbath Field's prison,
There he viewed every cell,
And they gave the Devil a hint To improve the dungeons of hell."

The prisoner is rich, possessing from three to four thou sand a year, and is a ward in Chancery. The Attorney General, Sir John Campbell, was specially retained for the defence, as was the Ex-Attorney General, Sir Frederick Pollock, for the prosecution. The former received a fee of 150 guineas-the later one of 100 guineas There has not been so much anxiety about any trial for a considerable time as was displayed by the public upon this occasion. The expenses of the witnesses amounted to £75 15s, and the costs of the prosecution between

£300 and £400. The Chartists are making every effort to tamper with the army, but without success. Had their ideas been less wild and their schemes not so wicked—if they had advocated a series of sound, rational and constitutional reforms—their chance of getting into favor with the soldiers would have been much more probable than at present. And of this I am convinced from having paid some attention to the present mental, moral, and physical condition of several regiments of dragoons and the The schoolmaster has been marching with rapid strides through the ranks, cheap literature has found its way into the barracks, penny publications load the ta-bles of the canteens, and the being who figured only in the field, or upon the halberts, may now be seen at a Mechanic's Institution as a Lecturer, or before the world as an Author. There has been no idea more cherished, though there is not one so absurd, as that soldiers are perfectly indifferent as to politics, so long as they are well fed, clothed, and paid. To those who entertain this ridiculous notion, I have only to refer to an important pamphlet just published, written by the celebrated Some merville, who was a private in the Scotch Greys, a heavy dragoon regiment. This splendid body of men were quartered at Birmingham during the sgitation of the reform bill, and when the Unionists had determined to march to London, if Lord Grey was not restored to these treopers had resolved to act as follows: "In the first place, to keep silence, and avoid a too

frequent connection with each other. "In the second place, to move with the greatest alacrity to any duty which might arise in the shape of a colon with the people; and to be sparing of our opinions when we happened to read, or hear read any political in-

'In the third place, to bind each other to secrecy; and privately labor to infuse our purpose into those who were deemed trustworthy, so that we might-

"In the fourth place, be ready, if marched against the people to do so, with the understanding that when a cer-tain soldier, well able from his natural abilities and long military experience, gave a signal agreed on; we were in an instant to gallop to the standard of the Unionists.

A rapid march on London, it was supposed, might be made, when striking consternation into other regiwould soon turn the balance of even military strength

This statement, now announced for the first time, has, as you might well imagine, created an immense sensain both military and civil circles. By some it is looked upon as a mere fiction—by others as a subject for serious consideration. As to the Chartists ever doing any thing to propitiate the army, the very thought of such a thing proving successful is too contemptible to be ridiculed, much less delibera ely entertained and refuted.

At Hindley, near Wigan, a meeting was held for the making of a Church Rate, the Chartists marched in procession, headed by two women, armed with long pikes, and two men with drawn swords. The others possessed pikes and fire-arms. The arming appears to be progresspiaces and measures.

In the wicked wretches seem determined to become "food for powder." In the Convention there have been some stormy and significant debates touching money forwarded from the country and not acknowledged in town, and also of specific sums sent and smaller ones named as having been received. A secret sitting has taken place relative to ulterior pro-

ceedings, but what occurred in private conclave has not That red haired and raving patriot. Fergus O'Connor, has just popped himself into a pretty little bit of trou-ble, which he will find it difficult to get out of. In his paper, the Northern Star, he has accused the board of guardians at Warminster with having starved a boy to death, who, previous to his dissolution, from hunger, 'rut two of his fingers and the flesh from his arm." the first day of term the Attorney General submitted to the Queen's Bench, a number of affidavits, denying, most unequivocally, the whole of the circumstances, and proving that the lad was properly fed, kindly attended, and died from natural cause. The Court in-stantly granted a rule for a criminal information, so that now, as the Poor Law Commissioners are the prosecu tors, Fergus must have a fine and long imprisonment in

LONDON, April 19th. The important debate, involving the existence of the present administration, commenced on the 15th, and has not yet closed. That your renders may perfectly understand the question, I shall commence with Lord John

Russell's motion, which was as follows: "That it is the opinion of this house that it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the Executive government of Ireland of late years, and which have tended to the effectual administration of the law, and the general improvement of that part of the

United Kingdom.
To this Sir Robert I'cel has moved an amendment in the following words: "Resolved, That on the 13th day of March last, motion was made in this House for the production of various documents connected with the state of Ireland in respect to crime and outrage, including communica tions made to the Irish government relating to offences

connected with ribbenism, and all memorials, resolu-

by magistrates, or other official persons, in respect

to appear before her, the Queen declined to follow crimes and outrages committed in Ireland, and the an wers thereto.

"That the period included within the returns so called

for, extends from the commencement of the year 1835 to the present time; and that the motion made for the production of them was assented to by this House, no opposition to it having been offered on the part of her Majesty's Government. That, on the 21st day of March last, the House Lords appointed a select commette to inquire into the state of Ireland since the year 1855, in respect to crime

and outrage, which have rendered life and property insecure in that part of the empire. "That, in consequence of the appointment of such com nittee by the House of Lords, it has been proposed that this House should resolve, 'that it is the opinion of this House that it is expedient to persevere in those princi-ples which have guided the Executive Government of Ireland of late years, and which have tended to the ef-

feetual administration of the law, and the general im-provement of that part of the United Kingdom. "Resolved, That it appears to this House, that the appointment of a committee of inquiry by the House of Lords, under the circumstances and for the purpose above-mentioned, does not justify her Majesty's Ministers in calling upon this House, without previous inquiry, or even the production of the information which this House has required, to make a declaration of opinion with respect to one branch of the public policy of the Executive Government, still less a declaration of opinion which is neither explicit as to the principles which it professes to approve, nor definite as to the period to which it refers, and that it is not fitting that this House should adopt a proceeding which has the appearance of calling in question the undoubted right of the flouse of Lords to inquire into the state of Ireland in respect to crime and outrage, more especially when the exercise of that right by the House of Lords does not interfere

osed, of that right by the House of Commons, nor with the progress of any legislative of Ca- neasure assented to by the House of Commons, or at The first night's debate was confined to three speakers, Lord John Rossell, Sir Robert Perl and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice. The Home est to his heart) fully known in all its bearings to the people of England. From the moment that he had set foot on the English shores he had never swerved in his efforts to obtain for the people of Canada the enjoyment of that free Constitution which had been beefforts to obtain for the people of Canada the enjoyment of that free Constitution which had been bestowed upon them by the Parliament of this country.

stowed upon them by the Parliament of this country.

Emigrants who were induced to leave their homes in Britain, in search of a home in the Western world, and ascene for the exercise of their industry, were entitled to a scene for the exercise of their industry, were entitled to a step of the sympathy and support of the first countrymen who the sympathy and support of the first countrymen who the sympathy and he trusted that there was that virging the sympathy and he trusted that there was that virging the sympathy and and he trusted that there was that virging the sympathy and and he trusted that there was that virging the sympathy and and he trusted that there was that virging the sympathy and an accountry of the sympathy and a sympathy and He was not well replied to by Mr. Spring Rice, who was excessively dull and heavy, though generally a

good debater. He made, however, two or three good The second night was entirely occupied by "the small fry" among the Irish members, evincing on both sides a want of talent, taste, and discrimination. Personal abuse, distorted facts, and violent declamation, appeared the sta-Hill and Mr. Roebuck, in the case of the Canadian prisoners, is appointed by the Court of Exchequer for tomorrow. From the peculiar business of that court, and the state of the motion paper, I have my doubts whether the two learned gentlemen will be heard on the day named, or before the middle of next week.

On the 16th the freedom of the City of London was considered facts, and violent declaration, appeared the state of the raddresses, and I was very glad when the House addresses, and I was a discounted to the House addresses, and I was very glad when the House addresses, and I was very glad when the House addre named, or before the middle of next week.

On the 16th the freedom of the City of London was worthy of his well known abilities. He declared that he could hope for no reform unless consented to by Sir R. Peel, and it mattered little to him which party, therefore, formed the Government. Mr Grote then bitterly attacked John Hannon of New Orleans, who was convicted at the Whigs as having no will to effect other than conservaginal proposition, because the government of Lord Normanby had worked well for Ireland, and he should also vote for the amendment of Mr. Duncombe, under the conviction that no government of any Duncone, under the conviction that no government can do justice to Ireland without forther amendments in the system of representation. The Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Pigott, The trial of Mr. Francis Hastings Medhurst, the and the Recorder of Dublin, Mr. Shaw, followed; the tention not to vote at all. This defection created great

jail is considered one of the most severely regulated in England—the silent system is adopted—and the least infringment of the rules consigns the offender to those infringment of the rules considered to the rules c by the House, and his statements and explanations of Mr. Shaw's charges told well. The Ex First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James, was cleve., but tedious, and the only important part of his speech was the close of it, in which he denounced Orange Societies and proces-sions and every Orange symbol. The house then adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Duncombe, who is to move the following addition to Lord John Russell's motion, in the event of Sir Robert Peel's amendment not being carried :

"That it is also expedient to effect such further reforms in the representation of the people in Parliament as would conduce to their contentment, and to the welfare of the country at large."

It is expected that a division will take place this night,

or more properly, to mortow morning, so that I shall have no chance of forwarding to you the result, as I am compelled to close my dispatches by six o'clock this evening, or I shall be too late for the bag. The general opinion here is, that the government will have a majo-rity; but as none of the ultra Radicals have yet taken part in the debate, and as they are rather slippery Senators, I must beg you to look at the triumph of ministers as doubtful.

The Admiralty are increasing the Navy very considerably. In addition to three line of battle ships commissioned last week, they have added the Childers, 18 guns, the Druid, 42 guns, and the Curacoa, 24 guns. The Marquis of Douro, the eldest son of the hero of Waterloo, was married yesterday to Lady Elizabeth Hay, a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale. She is

only nineteen, and very beautiful-her husband is thir-

It has turned out as I expected as regards the Canadian prisoners. Lord Abinger this morning declared that he could not hear their counsel until the 25th.

TEXAS .- The following article in reference to this

young Republic is from the National Intelligencer of yesterday: We understand that Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina recently appointed a Commissioner on the part of the Republic of Texas to negotiate a loan of five million of dollars for that Government, arrived in this city on Friday last, to make some arrangements pre paratory to his embarking for Europe in the Great

Western, on the 13th June.

Our opinion of the participation of our citizens, with a mere handful of the actual residents of Texas, in the invasion and forcible seizure of that Territory, whilst yet a component part of the Republic of Mexico, has been too frequently expressed to need to be here re-

peated. Whilst, however, we have seen no reason in subsequent events to change that opinion, yet, now that Texas has been recognized by our Government, and is about, with vast natural resources, to take her rank among the nations of the earth, we are not disposed to withhold from her people the justice they may be entitled to, in their onward progress; more especially if they add another link to the golden chain of human civilization.

We do not see why General Hamilton should not succced in his mission. Independently of Texas having a public domain, comprehending, we think, an area of one hundred and fifty millions of the most fertile land on the face of the earth, with a climate propitious to the cultivation of the most valuable of its staples, she will have, it is likewise said, during the current year, a revenue from her customs of a million of dollars, and fees on land entries to the extent of half a million more.

But, we confess, great as these material sources of credit may be, we place more reliance, as a guaranty for her obligations, on the stability her Government and institutions are seemingly assuming, and on the appa-

rent discretion and moderation of her policy. In the first place, we know that she has sent a Minister to Mexico to treat for peace-and, it is said, with every probability of success-not alone to stop the lost for conquest among her people, but to make indemnity to that country, that she may have a better claim to the region she has acquired than the mere tenure of the

In the next place, it is understood that she has resisted all overtures and templations to unite with either party in the civil war now raging in Mexico, whilst she seems equally to have kept aloof in the recent war be tween France and that country from all alliances that might have made her tributary to a first rate European Power, even at the price of her recognition and counte-

nance. These are all good omens, and, as now nothing apparently can prevent Texas from becoming a prosperous and independent nation, we trust she will enduring testimonial to the inherent faculty of the descendants from European stock to build up, even in the solitary recess of the wilderness, those civil and political structures which are calculated to give an abiding place to the empire of religion, literature, and laws.

HOYT'S BANK OF PRIZES.

TESTERDAY, a gentleman from the country presented a ticket, Nos. 8 25 38, a prize of \$2,294, and received his cash. So you see Horr's is the place for persons in the country to apply for prizes. Horr sends all his big prizes to country patrons Notice the splendid Schemes for June, in another part of this paper, and send an order to Hoyr, or call on him when you come to town, or both, as you please. In either case you are sure of a prize. May 24

Stock in the Eachange Bank of Virginia. HE office at Richmond will continue the sale of Stock to the extent of 450 shares, on the terms stated in a former advertisement, viz. by adding interest so as to place purchasers on the same footing with original subscribers. W. P. STROTHER, Cashier. nal subscribers. 100-w131 May March 19

## Stratton's Office.

Drawn Nos. in New Jersey Lottery, No. 18, drawn May 20th: 22 19 21 65 27 35 30 3 23 47 4 53 Half ticket, Nos. 3 39 65, a prize of \$200, sold and STRATTON. Drawn Nos. in Virginia Richmond Academy Lottery

Extra, drawn May 21st: 39 30 26 57 16 42 58 11 66 37 27 61 35 both sold and cashed by Whole, Nos. 16 26 30 ) Both sold and cashed by Do 42 57 61 \$ STRATTON, 42 57 61 5 1)0 The all Prize Seller.

Splendid Scheme for the 15th June, 1839. CAPITAL PRIZE. 75,000 Dollars.

And 14 drawn N Alexandria Lottery, Class No. 4, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 15th June, 1539.

SPLENDID SCHEME Splendid Prize of \$75 000 | 2 Prizes of 9 500 2 25,000Prize of 2 000 15,000 10.000 20 500 6.000 600 5 000 400 4 000 3 608 100 do 3,500 | 100 3.250 Besides prizes of \$180-160-150-140-130-120-100

-75-60-50-40 and 20. 14 Drawn Numbers out of 78.
Tickets only \$20-flulves 10-Quarters 5-Eighths \$2 50. For sale at STRATTON's Lucky Office. N. B. Orders promptly and confidentially attended N. STRATTON. N. B. Orders to, if addressed to [5-tf] Richmond, Va.

CAMBOOSE IRON. NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, May 8, 1839, ROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the first of June next, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard, Washington, all the plate, bar, and rivet iron Yard, Washington, all the plate, bar, and rivet from necessary in the construction of twelve cambooses for sloops of war of the first class, and ten cambooses for schooners, each camboose requiring the number and description of plates, bar, and rivet iron following, viz:

FOR FIRST CLASS SLOOPS OF WAR.

List of iron required for one camboose for a sloop of war of the first class.

Pintez.	Los	ıg.	W	de.	Thick.	
No.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	in.	Bar. Length.
2 of		6	9	e	3.8	No. ft. in.
2		6	1	0	38	3 of 11 0 41-2 in. wide, 5-8 thick
ī		4	1	1	3-8	2 9 0 1 3 4 do. 1-2 do.
i		4	1	10	3.8	7 9 411-4 square
	4	1	U	9	38	2 10 0 3 4 do.
î	4	Ĝ	1	ti	5-16	3 6 0 1 1-8 round
	3	9	1		5 16	111 2 09 in. wide, 3-4 thick
0	0	6	1	7	1-4	H2 3 031-2 by 1 I-4
1	4	1	- 1	8	38	1 10 0 7.8 round
	43044454	4	1	9 7 8 3	3-6	1 6 011-2 do.
	4	4	9	6	38	Corner or flanch iron.
0	7	i		1	3.8	2 of 9 0 4 in. wide, 1-2 thick
5	4	8	0	i	3-8	2 903by38
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1	2 4	9	0	0	3-4	1 5 0 4 by 3 8
	-	6	õ	7	1-1	1 5 0 4 by 1-4
-	3	9	0	7	1-4	6 904 by 38
2	3	2	0	i	3-16	2 8 0 4 by 1 2
1	4	6		2	3-3	200 pounds of round iron for rivets
1	4		2	6	1-16	5-8 diameter.
1	5	6	2	0	1-10	D.O diameters
-					9711111	
26 plat	cs.					

The plate iron should be of the best quality, rolled ex-et to thickness, sheared to the given size, and kept sight. The same good fortune and prompt pay will be act to thickness, sheared to the given size, and kept straight and level.

The bar iron, with the exception of the pieces marked H, to be rolled, the edges full and square. Those two pieces marked H to be of hammered iron, and not rolled. The flanch iron to be rolled, and most bear to be swaged to a right angle lengthwise without cracking.

The whole of the har iron to be cut to the length, and no tails or raw ends left.

FOR SCHOONERS. List of iron required for one camboose for a schooner Plates. Long. Wide. Thick Bar iron for one camboose for 4 1 inch square 6 5-8 square 1 16 | 60 pounds of 1 2 inch round iron

The above plate iron to be of the best quality, rolled exactly to thickness, sheared correctly to the size, and kept straight from the shears.

The bar iron to be rolled, with square edges. All the

flat iron must bear to swage to a right angle lengthwise without cracking: to be cut to the proper length, and no tails or raw ends left.

All of the aforesaid camboose iron must be of American manufacture, and free from flaws, cracks, and all

contractor or his agent will be required to remove it from the Navy Yard without delay.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of order immediately to Hoyt.

each delivery made as collateral security in addition to the bonds to be given to secure the performance of the respective contracts, which will in no event be paid un-til the contracts are complied with in all respects. Ninety per centum will be paid within thirty days af-ter bills for the said iron shall beapproved and presented o the Navy Agent. May 17

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS-1839. To Merchants Families and Others.

OBERT H. JENKINS has opened the following OBERT H. JENKINS has opened the following extensive assortment of new, fashionable and cheap Dry Goods, which he will sell for cash or acceptances by wholesale or retail, as low as any place in the United ales - Runnets - 40 cases misses' and ladies' Leghorn and

straw Bonnets, all the new styles worn

Flowers and Ribbons—An extensive variety of bonnet and head Flowers and Ribbons of all kinds Calicoes -2,000 pieces Calicoes at great bargains-fast colors-at 8, 10 and 12 1 2 cents-and beautiful fine

goods of new patterns at 1s, 20 cents, &c.

Colored Muslins and Bishop Launs-200 pieces of these Goods for ladies' dresses-new and cheap

Irish Linens-5 cases from 25 cents to the finest arti imported—best grass bleach

Linen Goods-20 bales and cases Burlaps, British Ozaburgs, Towellings of all kinds, Sheetings, Diapers, Gloces and Hosiery-Every description of Stockings Napkins, &c. and Gloves for ladies, gentlemen, boys, girls, and male

and female servants

Domestic Goods—Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks and Drillings Capes and Collars-An extensive assortment of work-

ed Capes and Collars, great bargains

Lace Goods—Thread and bobbinet Laces, Edgings and insertings; figured Lace for veils and caps; Quillings,

Veils-Lace and gauze Veils, new styles Hdkfs and Scarfs-100 doz, all of the newest descriptions imported

Canton Mutting-100 pieces red and white

Sulks-Plain and figured, all qualities and colors Randbares-100 nests Flannels - Gauze and patent Flannels
Men's Summer Wear - Every kind of Cloth and Cas-

simere; plain and fancy Drillings; Vestings of Silk and Marseilles; yellow and blue Nankeens; Pocket Hdkfs; Suspenders; co ton and silk Shirts and Drawers Also, Many new Fancy Goods, of a rare, choice de

107-2aw4w&w8t TOBACCO LAND FOR SALE.

7 ISHING to go South West, I offer the following desirable Lands, in the county of Amelia for sale:—One tract, containing 1425 acres, about one-sale:—One tract, containing 1425 acres, about one-half wood Land, (the greater part good Tobacco Land,) with a portion of good branch Land, well adapted to To-bacco and Wheat. This is one of the best tracts in the county, and is situated about five miles from Genito Bridge, on the South side of the Road, beginning at Mr. P. Wilkerson's Shop, and extending up, nearly to Capell's old Store. It can be divided into three good tracts, and would be so divided, if required - One other tract, on which I reside, containing 1202 acres, about three miles below Genito Bridge, on Apomattox River, and on the road leading to the Court House. There is about 80 acres of Low Ground, and plenty of timber. Some good Tobacco Land might be cleared, without lessening the timber materially. The Buildings are commodious, built of the best materials, and in the best manner; the Kitchen and Ire house being of Stone. This is one of the handsomest and most desirable situations in the county -One tract in Powhatan county, about three miles below Genito Bridge, containing 413 acres-about 100 acres of wood Land, with the usual buildings .-Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to view the different tracts, and judge for themselves.
SAML JONES.

I IMIT Your PRICE, say Three Hundred or Three I Hundred and Fifty Dollars-give the outlines of the style of finish you admire, and if I do not furnish you with a Piano that will bear the test, then I will agree to take it back and count myself no judge of In

Book and Piano Forte Seller, Petersburg. P. S. I am expecting 9 or 10 Pianos next week, of superior quality.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public to

the letter from John T. Leigh, Esq., (late Clerk of Amelia Court.) relative to a Piano which I sent all the way 4-29 w 3wif

Managers' Office, Eichmond, Va. 1 Splendid Scheme for the 15th June, 1839. CAPITAL PRIZE. \$75,000.

And fourteen drawn numbers. Alexandria Lottery, Class No. 4, fer 1839 To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 15th June, 1839.

SPLENDID SCHEME Splendid Prize of \$75,000 | Prize of 25,000 | 2 Prizes of 9 2 500 do Prize of 15 000 do 1 000 10 000 do 6,000 600 5 000 1 400 do 3 608 100 3.250 Besides prizes of \$180-\$160-\$150-\$140-\$130-

\$120-\$100-\$75-\$60-\$50-\$40 and \$20. 14 Drawn Numbers out of 78. Tickets only \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5-Eighths \$2 50 Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets do do 26 Half 26 Quarter do GO 26 Eighth do

Le Orders for tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the drawing sent them immediate-D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers,
May 17 [3]-141 ly after it is over. Send orders early, and address

BIGGER'S Exchange & Lottery Office,

Another of \$1,000 (whole) sent to a Correspondent. Drawn Numbers of the Alexandria Lottery, Class No. 3, drawn 18th May, 1839: 15 45 65 48 51 37 55 78 26 8 14 31 18 Whole Ticket, Nos. 8 14 26, a Capital Prize of Une Thousand Dollars, sold, and will be paid as usual at sight,

Another Grand Scheme for loth June \$75,000, 25,000, 15,000, Alexandria Lottery, Class No 4, to be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday,

15th June, 1839. 78 Numbers-14 Drawn Ballots. SPLENDID CAPITALS. \$75,000 | 1 Prize of 25,000 | 1 do 1 Prize of 15,000 | 1 do 3.500 3,250 2,750 10,000 | 1 do 6.000 | 9 5,000 2 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,000.

Tickets \$20-Halves 10-Quarters 5-Eighths 2 50 The tickets in the above lottery are for sale, and can be had at Bigger's Prize Office, in his usual variety of fortunate numbers. \$30,000 17 10 32 45, the Grand Capital of

25 30 38, 11 20 39, do do 25 000 19 28 53. do do 21 24 53, 20.000 And nine Capitals of \$10,000 each, are a few of the

ntinued to all those who purchase their tickets at

BIGGER'S Prize Office. Orders meet the most prompt attention, and in all cases the original (Managers') Tickets and Shares will be forwarded, consequently not liable to any mistake or dispute. The Cash for all Capital Prizes can be had as usual at SIGHT, the moment the drawings are received TP Please address THOS. B BIGGER, D' Please address Richmond, Va.

5-3t&wt8June Moyt's Bank of Prizes, RICHMOND, VA.



M. HOYT takes much pleasure in informing the public, that after a series of experiments in the science of "Lucky Navigation," he has succeeded in striking the Monsoons or Trude Winds of Fortune, and by the employment of skillul and experienced Pilots, is enabled to steer his customers clear of all shoals and quickother defects.

On delivery, the said camboose iron will be submitted to such test as may be necessary to prove its good quality and conformity to the schedules, which will form a part of the contract, under the directions of the commanding officer of the Navy Yard, Washington, and must be entirely to his satisfaction, or it will be rejected, and the contractor or his agent will be required to remove it from sand to be hooked up in a few days. Please send an

> SPLENDID PRIZES FOR JUNE. \$35,295. Virginia State Lottery, For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

> Class No. 3, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, 1st June, 1839. BRILLIAST SCHEME.
>
> CAPITAL: -\$35,295, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$4,000, \$3,500,

> \$3,292, \$3,000, 13 40 prizes of \$2,000, 50 of \$200, 60 of \$150, &c.
> Tickets only \$10, Halves 5, Quarters 2 50.
> Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130

do 25 Half do do 25 Quarter do Thirteen Drawn Ballots. Virginia State Lettery,

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class No. 3, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 8th

June, 1839. GRAND CAPITALS.

GRAND CAPITALS.

CAPITAL:—\$30,000, \$10,000, \$6,000, \$5,000, \$4,000, \$2,500, \$2,500, \$1,747, 25 prizes of \$1,000, 25 of \$500, 28 of \$300, 200 of \$200, &c., &c.

Tickets only \$10, Halves 5, Quarters 2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130 do 25 Half do do 25 Quarter do

Do Please address, D. M. HOYT, Richmond, Va Orders for Tickets from any part of the U. S. by mail or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize Tickets thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as personal application, and the result ent (when requested) immediately after the drawing-if

All communications strictly confidential. 835,295.

And 15 Drawn Numbers out of 75. STATE OF VIRGINIA. Richmond Academy Lottery, Class No. 4, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, 22d June, 1839.

June, 1839.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

CAPITAL: \$35,295, \$10,515, \$5,000, \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,500, \$2,250, \$2,200, \$1,750, \$1,600, \$1,500, \$1,400, \$1,300, 1,250, \$1,200,50 prizes of \$1,000, 50 of \$250, 50 of \$220, 50 of \$200, 60 of \$160, 60 of \$150, 60 of \$120. &c., &c. Tickets only \$10, halves 5, quarters 2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130 do 25 Half do do 26 Quarter do 65 32 50

100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars! Virginia State Lottery, For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. - Class No. 4, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, 20th June, 1839.

GRAND SCHEME : Highest prize \$30,000, \$8,000, \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,500, \$1,017, 100 prizes of \$1,000, 10 of \$500, 20 of \$300, 84 Tickets only \$10, halves 5, quarters 2 50. \$200. &c., &c. Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130 do 25 Half do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

Rich and Splendid Scheme for 15th June. Alexandria Lottery, Class No. 4, With a capital of \$75,000-Also, \$25,000, \$15,000, \$10,000, \$6,000, \$5,000, &c., &c., in all, amounting to more than ONE MILLION of DOLLARS Tickets \$20, halves 10, quarters 5, eighths 2 50. Certificate of a Package of 26 Whole Tickets \$240 do 26 Halt un do 26 Quarter do do 26 Eighth do 60 26 Eighth do D. M. HOYT. [5-td] May 24

Hout's Bank of Prizes.

Hoyt's schemes for June are really brilliant, as will be en by reterring to them in another part of this paper. All orders for big prizes, as heretofore, should be directed to D. M. HOYT, Richmond, Va.

Public sale of the Meadsrille Mills. N conformity with a decree of the Circuit Supril Court, held for the county of Halifax, on the H day of April, 1839, I shall sell on the premises, in a town of Meadsville, on the 1st day of June next, in h if not on the next fair day.) that very desirable pro belonging to the late concern of James Adkisson & Co and known as the Meadsville Mills.

This is one of the most eligible mill sites in the Su of Virginia, situated at the foot of the great falls of R

nister, in the heart of a country provertially pro-

of corn and wheat, with fell enough and water

cious capitalist.

for every species of manufacture-substantial and

cious buildings, filled with new and durable machin

-all recommend it strongly to the attention of the

House, with two pair of five foot Burrs, (and reomenous in the building for two additional pairs) with the m

complete machinery for the manufacturing of flour. Second, a separate spacious Mill Douse, contain

three pair of stones, and used as a custom Mill for grin

ing the wheat and corn of the neighborhood.

Third, a Plaister Mill, separate and distinct from the

Attached to the premises are 30 acres of Land, lying

Attached to the present of actes of rang, my on both sides of the river.

It is believed that no one will hid for this proper without a thorough and critical examination of it, a

such an examination is respectfully invited. Mr Jan Adkisson, living on the premises, will show the perty to such as may call on him for the purpose

three years-bond to bear interest from the date, w personal security, and a deed of trust on the property WILLIAM H. CLARK, Commissioner April 30

The sale is without reserve. The terms, one, two a

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VA.

HHE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Med

Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Rich mond, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 21st, 1873

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of

Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and

Practice of Medicine.
TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and

Physiology.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Mr.

teria Medica and Therapeutics.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstretica

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Che

mistry and Pharmacy.
The College Infirmary, attached to the College Built

ing, has been in successful operation for the last righ

months, and furnishes constantly a number of interes

ing Medical and Surgical cases-to which the stud-

and the Diseases of Women and Children.

has access at all hours.

and continue until the last of February following.

other Mills, and in fine condition.

Sixth, a Miller's House and Office.

Fourth, a Cotton Machine.

Fifth, a Saw Mill.

On the premises are first, a large brick fire proof M

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Peniteritary and Armory, (which are under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an epportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident a Southern climate. The abundance of materials Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at who they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire intimate knowledge of the Anatomy of the human boo and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical Cases admitted into the Infirmers, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class, nearly all the important Surgical operators.

upon the living subject; and from the growing pop-larity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe the perealter the Surgical Cases in the House, will great increase. Good Board, including fuel, lights, servante' atten

ance, &c , can be obtained in this city for four doller

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Le tures in this Institution will be received as equivalento one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania; Jefferson Medical College of Philadelp Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Tra sylvania University, Lexington, Ky; University of Ma ryland, &c., &c.
The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting Rooms of the College on the first of October.
AUG'S. L. WARNER, M. D.

Dean of the Medical Face:
RICHMOND, May 24th, 1539. 5-6m FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

TETHE crowds that have visited these Springs, and general satisfaction expressed, have encouring the Company to make extensive improvements since Besides enlarging the accommodations very much, other respects, the former Bath House will be found greatly improved, and furnished with a copious supply

of hot and c. Id Sulphur and Free Stone Water, and a new and elegant edifice, upon the most approved plan, will be ready by the 1st of July, and be equal, it is hoped, to any Bathing Establishment in our Country. Without pretending to vie with the unrauable deliberation of the centre plans. is at the option of the visitors, either in the centre plung-ing bath, or in the 14 private rooms which surround a-the whole being enclosed within the Octagon Gathet exterior, whose minarets and spires indicate the determination of the company to please the fancy and gratify the tastes of the invalids, as well as the votaries of pleasure The extraordinary virtues of the waters, proved in na-

rous instances-the salubrity of the country around, in full view of the mountains, supplying the fin meats, vegetables and fruits-its ready access to the seaboard, being within 50 miles of the District of Colum-bia and 35 of Fredericksburg—the elegant ball room adorned with new magnificent chandeliers and resouning with the strains of a most delightful band of no sic—the extensive buildings—the noble portico—the proved grounds and shady walks, refreshed with of d'eau, present attractions to the people which it wil "0

overlook. To secure the best wines, liquors, attendants and ser vants, every attention has been paid. The pads have been improved. A costly bridge over the Raspahanneck within a few hundred yards of the Spring, is in rapid

within a few hundred yards of the Spring. Washingprogress to completion.

New and elegant stages run daily beween Washington City and the Springs, leaving eact place early in the
morning, and arriving at the Springs at 4 o'clock, and
at Washington in time for the Bultibore cars of the same
day. This line continues to Losisa Courthouse daily,
branching at Orange Courthouse and running thence
to Charlottesville. It leaves the Springs at 5 in the
receiver and trus that expring to Louisa Courthouse morning, and runs that evening to Louisa Courthouse and Charlottesville.

There will also be a daily line from Fredericksburg

to the Springs, and thence trieweekly to Winchester.

The Springs will be ready for the reception of company on the 15th of Jule. On the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence will be read, and at the extension of the Company, Mr. Jno. S. Pendleton, the distinguished delegate from Rappahannock, has consented to deliver an Oration. The Music and the Dance will add to the attractions of the occasion. will add to the attractions of the occasion.
On the first Tuesday in September, the Races take place over the Victoria Course, within half a unile of the

The terms will be as follows: Board per week \$1 per south \$35; for two months \$65; for the season, end-ing the 1st October, \$80. Servants and children, under 12 years of age, half price. Per day \$2; Breakfast and Supper 50 cents each; Dinner 75 cents; Lodging 50 cts. Horse, per day, 62 1 2 cents; per week \$4; per month

The subscriber has been appointed Superintendent, The subscriber has been appointed Superintenand and trusts that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

May 24 [5-tf] DANIEL WARD.

IN CHANCERY-VIRGISIA.—In Amelia Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, April Term,

Samuel Jones and Ann B. his wife, Complainants. william T. Eggleston, administrator of Joseph Cocke

and surviving husband of his late wife Martha, formerly Cocke; James P. Cocke, Mary Archer, Judith Arche and Richard Archer, James Hobson and Jane his wife formerly Jane S Cocke, Defendants
This cause this day came on to be heard upon the pers formerly read, and was argued by counsel -in coloridation whereof, the Court doth order that defendant Richard Archer, render before Commissioner Fabricant Lawson, an account of the hires and profits of all the

slaves in his possession, lately held by Jane Segar Cocke, deceased, as her distributable share in and of the slaves belonging to the estate of her late husband, Ste phen Cocke; said account commencing from the time of the death of the said Jane S., and continuing until the time that it may be rendered; and said commissioner, said Archer fail to appear before him, shall proceed take said account from the best evidence that can be tained: but before he shall proceed to take said account two months' notice at least shall be given to said Reard Archer, (he being an absent defendant.) by publi tion in the Richmond Enquirer. And said Commission shall state such matter as may be by him deemed pe nent, or which may be required by the parties to be so stated, and shall make report in order to a final decire A Copy-Teste, EGB. G. LEIGH, C. The parties interested in the statement of the account

by the foregoing decree, are hereby notified, that I have appointed Tuesday, the 23d day of July next, for its commencement, on which day they are requested to attend at my office at Dennisville, in the county of Amelia University. lia, Virginia, with such accounts or evidence as they may intend to file in the case.

FABIUS LAWSON, Comm?

Dennisville, Amelia co., Va , May 15th, 1839. May 21 Red House Taxern, Charlotte county, Va

Red House Tarern, Charlotte county, Va.

HIS Establishment is now under the management of Mr. William P. Harvey, who is well qualified to attend to it. I pledge myself to my former friends and patrons, that he will keep a good Table, Bar, and Stable, with a choice selection of the good things which our country affords.

April 91

April 91